The Pyongyang Times

No. 2 THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung receiving M.H. Williams, Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and Mrs. Williams

GUESTS FROM THE C.P.N.Z.

M. H. Williams, Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand and Mrs. Williams arrived in Pyongyang on May 3 by air.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrades Pak Kum Chol and Li Hyo Sun, Members of the Political Committee, and Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Pak Yong Guk and Ko Hyok, Departmental Directors of the Party Central Committee; Li Song Un, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the WPK; So Chol, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Jong Jun Gi, Editor-in-Chief of the *Rodong Sinmun*; Kim Hi Jun, Deputy Departmental Director of the Party Central Committee. Also present there were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Hao Tehching and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

The guests saw the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," which was performed by 3,000 artists. Vice-Editor-in-Chief Rex C. Holles of *People's Voice*, organ of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, now staying in our country was with them.

On May 4 the guests were received by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Kim Il and Pak Kum Chol, Members of the Political Committee, and Vice-Chairmen, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Pak Yong Guk, Departmental Director of the Party Central Committee; Kim Hi Jun, Deputy Departmental Director of the Party Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with Comrade M. H. Williams.

On the same day Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet in honour of the guests. R. C. Holles was also invited to the banquet. Also present were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Kum Chol, Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Sun, Members of the Political Committee, and Vice-Chairman, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and other leaders.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The guests guided by Kim Hi Jun, Deputy Departmental Director of the Party Central Committee looked around the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Memorial Hall of the Patriotic War of Liberation, the Pyongyang Textile Mill, and the Pyongyang Silk Mill as well as factories and enterprises in Hamhung.

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG SUPPORTS CAMBODIA'S SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

PHNOM PENH
Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk,
of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Your Royal Highness,

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I support in their entirety the decisive measures taken recently by your Government in face of the new aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and express firm solidarity with the valiant Cambodian people in their just struggle.

The decisive measure of severing diplomatic relations with the United States taken this time by the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia is manifestation of the firm determination of the Cambodian people to safeguard the national dignity and sovereignty of their country and to fight the enemy to the bitter end and a demonstration of their united force.

And the three conditions elucidated in the Statement of your Government for the convocation of an international conference on Cambodia are entirely just and constitute another serious blow to the U.S. imperialists who are attempting to use the international conference for attaining their foul aggressive purposes.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the three conditions advanced by your government for the convocation of an international conference on Cambodia.

Today the struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S imperialism is a just struggle for safeguarding the neutrality and territorial integrity of the country and peace and security in the peninsula of Indochina and this struggle is unsurmountable and sure to win victory.

No heinous aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists can escape an ignominious defeat before the united force of the Cambodian people.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the aggressive acts committed by U.S. imperialism against the Cambodian people and strongly demand their immediate stop.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, stand on the side of the valiant Cambodian people and support and encourage actively their struggle for defending national independence against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

I am firmly convinced that the Cambodian people under the guidance of Your Highness will win ultimate victory in the struggle for their just cause.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, May 6, 1965

GREETINGS TO SOVIET PARTY AND STATE LEADERS

Kremlin, Moscow.
Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, First Secretary of the C.C. of the CPSU;
Comrade Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet;
Comrade Alexei Nikolaevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over Hitler Germany, we extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, warm felicitation and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Government and the entire Soviet people.

The great victory of the Soviet people's anti-fascist Germany was a historic event that brought about the liberation of mankind from the development of socialism into a world system.

The Soviet Army and people defended with credit their socialist fatherland and freed the peoples of many European countries from the fascist yoke by defeating vicious fascist Germany 20 years ago today.

The liberator's role of the Soviet people and their heroic exploits in the 2nd World War will shine forever in the history of mankind as the faithful fulfilment of the proletarian internationalist duty assumed before the world revolution and the progressive mankind by the Soviet people who had been trained and tempered by the Lenin Party.

The historic victory in the great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, which the Soviet people won, rallying close around the communist Party of the Soviet Union and under its guidance, by surmounting manifold difficulties and hard trials of war, displaying peerless courage and mass heroism, was a manifestation before the whole world of the might and invincible vitality of the Soviet State, the offspring of the October Revolution.

After defeating fascist Germany, the fraternal Soviet people rapidly rehabilitated the wrecked national economy, have turned the Soviet Union into a socialist power with a powerful economy and world top-notch science, technique and military power and are keeping up the struggle for the cause of communism.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes of the fraternal Soviet people as over their own.

Convinced that the relations of brotherly friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will be consolidated and developed also in the future in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the cause of peace, socialism and communism, we wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Soviet people fresh success.

KIM IL SUNG
Chairman of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K.

CHOI YONG KUN
President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

Pyongyang, May 8, 1965

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG CABLES A-A PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

Accra,
The 4th Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference

Allow me to offer, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own, warm congratulations to the conference and to the delegates attending the conference.

Today the colonial system of imperialism is finally collapsing in Asia and Africa thanks to the powerful people's struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for achieving and safeguarding national liberation and independence.

U.S.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism, in an endeavour to save themselves from doom, are intensifying all sorts of provocative aggressive manoeuvrings to suppress and stifle the revolutionary struggle of the Asian and African peoples which is mounting day by day, and they are now embarking on the course of further expanding the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

However, with no amount of desperate manoeuvring can the imperialists check the struggle of the Asian and African peoples who have risen for the cause of justice, and they will definitely suffer ignominious defeat.

The Korean people boundlessly treasure their friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa on the common front of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and render active support and express solidarity to the struggle which the peoples in these parts of the world are waging for national liberation, economic independence and for the building of a new life.

Convinced that the conference will contribute greatly to strengthening and developing friendship, solidarity and mutual cooperation between the peoples of the two continents in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for peace, national independence and social progress, I sincerely wish the conference more brilliant successes in its work.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, May 7, 1965

STATEMENT OF DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement on May 8 roundly condemning the U.S. imperialists' criminal aggressive act of trampling underfoot the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Dominica in a piratic way:

On April 28 U.S. President Johnson ordered U.S. troops to land in Dominica with the aim of putting down by armed force the revolt of soldiers and people against the military dictatorial regime.

Over ten thousand U.S. marines and paratroopers have already landed in Dominica and more reinforcements are being sent there.

This is an aggressive act of trampling underfoot in a brigandish way the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Dominica and one more outright challenge to the entire people of Latin America and the rest of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people trenchantly denounce this criminal aggressive act of U.S. imperialism.

The aggressive act of U.S. imperialism against Dominica shows all the more glaringly its true color as the international gendarme frantically trying to stamp out the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for freedom and liberation and as the main force of aggression and war.

The struggle of the Dominican people against the U.S.-engineered military dictatorial regime is an eruption of the pent-up indignation of the people of that country.

Whatever government the Dominican people may choose, it is entirely an internal affair of the Dominican people themselves, in which no one is entitled to interfere.

With such shameless subterfuges as "protection of American citizens" the U.S. imperialists cannot justify their aggressive acts.

In Latin America, the U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating aggressive acts in order to strangle the Cuban revolution and put down the liberation struggle of the people, and in Africa they are frantically interfering in the internal affairs of the Leopoldville Congo.

While intensifying the aggressive war against the South Vietnamese people in Asia, U.S. imperialism is daily stepping up barbarous bombing and bombardment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Such outrageous acts of armed aggression being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in all parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America will call forth greater hatred and further enkindle the flames of struggle of the world people against them and further hasten the defeat of the aggressors themselves.

Now voices denouncing the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against Dominica are mounting among the Latin American peoples and the peoples of various countries of the world.

The Korean people express active support to and solidarity with the Dominican people in their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial struggle.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressors immediately stop their brigandish aggressive acts against Dominica and withdraw all their military personnel and equipment.

PYONGYANG MARKS V-E DAY

A Pyongyang city meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Nazi Germany was held on May 8 at the Moranbong Theatre, which was attended by working people, functionaries of Party and Government organs, and public organizations, men of education and culture, servicemen of the People's Army and many youth and students in the city.

Invited to the meeting were staff members of the Soviet embassy and diplomatic corps in Pyongyang, and Soviet technicians and the Soviet public health delegation now staying in our country.

The platform party was occupied by Comrades Li Hyo Sun, Han Sang Du, Choe Yong Jin and Pak Sung Chul; ministers; Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, General Kim Bong Ryul, Vice-Minister of National Defence; generals of the People's Army, and others.

Soviet Ambassador to Korea V.P. Moskovsky was invited to the platform party.

Lieutenant General Kim Guk Tae of the Korean People's Army was the main speaker.

In his speech he extended warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet people and the men and officers of the Soviet Army.

CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION DAY MARKED

A Pyongyang city meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the national holiday of the fraternal Czechoslovak people, was held on the evening of May 7 at the Moranbong Theatre.

Invited to the meeting were the staff members of the Czechoslovak Embassy and diplomatic corps in Pyongyang.

The platform party was taken by Comrade Li Hyo Sun, Member of the Political Committee, and Vice-Chairman, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Han Sang Du, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC WPK and Minister of Finance; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC WPK and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and many other leaders of the Party and government organs and public organizations as well as labour innovators.

Invited to the platform party was V. Moravec, Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea.

Comrade Han Sang Du delivered a speech at the meeting. Czechoslovak Ambassador V. Moravec also spoke.

PYONGYANG CITIZENS CONDEMN U.S. ARMED INTERVENTION AGAINST DOMINICA

A Pyongyang city mass meeting was held on the evening of May 5 in denunciation of the armed intervention of U.S. imperialism against Dominica.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Choe Yong Jin, Vice-Premier; Pak Yong Sun, Minister of Communications; Rim Ge Chol, Chairman of the State Light Industry Commission; Kim Jong Hang, Minister of Higher Education; Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Ho Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pak Bong Wuk, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Li Rak Won, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Sim Jae Song, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kim Hong Ok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Chon Mun Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union; Ko Sang Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; and other functionaries of political parties and social organizations and men of education and the press.

Also present there were guests from Venezuela and other Latin American countries.

Addressing the meeting, Kang Ryang Wuk, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, strongly demanded U.S. imperialism to take its hands off Dominica forthwith and go back to its lair, taking all its military personnel and equipment with it.

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, he denounced with burning indignation the criminal aggressive act of the U.S. imperialists against Dominica.

The speaker warned that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to resort to rash aggressive acts in defiance of the powerful opposition of the world public opinion, they will perish in the flames of the struggle of the world people.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people voice full support to and firm solidarity with the fighting Dominican people, Kang Ryang Wuk stressed.

The speech was punctuated time and again by the angry shouts of the attendants condemning the aggressive act of U.S. imperialism against Dominica: "U.S. imperialism, take your blood-stained hands off Dominica at once!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Warm support and encouragement to the struggle of the Latin American people!"

Kang Ryang Wuk said further:

The uprising of the Dominican army and people against under the fascist terrorism of the Cabral military regime, the U.S. imperialists' out-and-out stooge, is an eruption of their pent-up indignation and is an internal problem of Dominica.

The landing of U.S. aggressive troops in Dominica is not only a piratic aggression on a ground violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country but also another open challenge to all the peoples of Latin America and the world.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have barbarously suppressed the struggle of the Dominican people against the dictatorial regime, perpetrating incessant armed intervention in Dominica in the past 30 years, he said:

The U.S. imperialists are now committing outright piratic acts against Dominica under such brazen pretext as "protection of American citizens," "combating communist threat," and so on. But, with no shameless subterfuge can the U.S. imperialists cover up their aggressive acts or deceive the world people.

Kang Ryang Wuk condemned the U.S. imperialists who are still occupying South Korea, Japan and Taiwan, expanding air raid on the Vietnam Democratic Republic while intensifying their criminal aggressive war against the South Vietnamese people, suppressing the liberation struggle of the African peoples in the Congo (L), Angola, Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese Guinea for freedom and national independence, engineering coups in a number of countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, etc., and perpetrating open armed intervention whenever the Latin American people rise up in a struggle for progress.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the international gendarme who brutally suppresses the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, the main force of aggression and war and the heinous foe of peace and the world people.

Kang Ryang Wuk called upon the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to struggle more stubbornly for the victory of the common cause against the imperialists and colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, holding higher the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Then Han Song Hi, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, spoke on behalf of workers and Song Byong Chol, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, on behalf of peasants.

They unanimously denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors and demanded them to take hands off Dominica immediately.

Extending militant support and encouragement to the Dominican people in their courageous struggle against the armed intervention of U.S. imperialism, the attendants of the meeting renewed their determination to unite closer with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and fight more relentlessly against the U.S.-led imperialist aggressors, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Pyongyang city mass rally condemning U.S. imperialism for its armed intervention against Dominica

APPEAL ADDRESSED TO THE SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIERS IN S. VIETNAM

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland jointly issued on May 7 an appeal and called upon the "ROK Army" soldiers in South Vietnam to decamp boldly and go over to the South Vietnam Liberation Army in order to come to the northern half of our Republic.

The appeal stressed that the Vietnamese people will welcome such courageous conducts and the officers and men of the "ROK Army", if they do so, will be able to come to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine fatherland where they can lead a new life.

Saying that the entire Korean people cannot repress national resentment over the fact that the "ROK Army" officers and soldiers are condemned to a tragic lot in a foreign land thousands of miles away, the appeal noted: You are about to throw your lot with those compatriots who perished in the wilderness of the Continent or on the far-off Pacific islands as the victims of the Japanese imperialist aggressive war in the past.

For whom and for what do you suffer hardships and meet death, dragged to a remote alien land?

You are helping the Yankee aggressors against the South Vietnamese people who are waging a just patriotic struggle for the freedom and independence of their country.

This is a road to unpardonable crime and a road to disgraceful death.

Why should you commit such indelible crime against the Vietnamese people fighting for freedom and independence and give your youthful lives for nothing when you have to fight to bring earlier the day of the country's unification?

The hour is drawing nearer when the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen will meet their doom.

Only humiliation and death will be in store for you if you remain the mercenaries of the Yankees who are declining like the setting sun.

Hesitation is a road to death, and to escape from the present cursed situation is the only way to life.

Further expand your struggle for returning home and fight staunchly to attain this end!

Quit any battle and military action against the South Vietnamese people!

Resolutely reject the orders and instructions of the U.S. imperialists and direct your guns at the Yankee aggressors!

Hail Cambodia's Resolute Step

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia announced Cambodia's severance of diplomatic relations with the United States as of the afternoon of May 3, 1965.

The resolute step of the Royal Government of Cambodia is a well deserving rebuff to U.S. imperialism which has threatened and violated the safety, independence and freedom of the Cambodian people. American imperialism is the inveterate enemy of the Cambodian people.

Washington brazenheadedly declared just after the 1954 Geneva Conference Cambodia to be a "zone under the Seato protection". Ever since it has constantly instigated its puppet armies of South Vietnam and Thailand to intrude into Cambodia's territory and air space. The American forces also repeatedly violated the territorial integrity of Cambodia. That was not all. The White House left no stone unturned in their schemes for the overthrow of the Royal Government of Cambodia, and resorted to all available means to force Cambodia to abandon its chosen road of neutrality. Washington worked very hard in the hope of reducing Cambodia to a U.S. vassal state. When the wind was not in its favour, Washington cut off its "economic aid" and put pressure to bear upon Cambodia through the diplomatic channel.

But the Royal Government and the people of Cambodia upset the U.S. apple cart.

Last March, Prince Norodom Sihanouk solemnly warned the U.S. Government: Cambodia shall break off diplomatic relations with the United States should the latter imperil another Cambodian life.

Nevertheless, Yankee imperialism never ceased to stage provocations against Cambodia on the border with its own and puppet troops. Then U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed Cambodia's territory; the American devils even used toxic chemicals to kill Cambodians. Washington went the length of using its paid publications in its attempt to pit the Royal Government and people of Cambodia against each other.

Now the state of affairs has come to such a stage that the Royal Government of Cambodia had no alternative but to sever diplomatic relations with the United States.

The bold and determined step of the Royal Government to defend the national dignity from U.S. aggression is an exercise of the inalienable right of a sovereign state which tolerates no interference from without.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk not an uncertain terms refused to place Cambodia under Seato protection."

It is an inviolable right of a sovereign state to jealously guard its independence and resist foreign aggression.

Having seen through the black heart of the American imperialists, the Royal Government of Cambodia advanced three conditions when it proposed an international conference on Cambodia.

The three conditions are:

1. The conference should be a 1954 Geneva Conference type one.

2. The Saigon regime shall not participate in the conference.

3. The conference will deal solely with the Cambodian question, that is, no Laotian and Vietnamese questions shall be included in the agenda.

With such stipulations, the Royal Government of Cambodia barred the White House from turning the proposed conference into a political vehicle for pulling themselves out of the difficult situation they have landed in in South Vietnam.

The people of Korea, who have always been on the side of Cambodia which pursues a policy of neutrality and territorial integrity, pledge full-out support to the three conditions advanced by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The recent step of the Royal Government of Cambodia is another stinging blow to American imperialism which is suffering one disastrous defeat after another in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

Neither U.S. blackmail and threat, nor its fraud and conciliatory measures will bring to terms the people of Cambodia who have stood up in defence of their country's independence.

Korea is with Vietnam All the Way

On the evening of May 3, at the Nam Dinh Textile Mill a meeting was held to welcome a delegation of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill of Vietnam—the two mills have been engaged in socialist-emulation for increased production.

Jo Gum Dok, Chairman of the Party Committee of the Mill addressed the meeting first.

On behalf of all employees of the Pyongyang Textile Mill, she warmly welcomed the delegation of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill, an envoy of the heroic people of Vietnam who are fighting the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy of the peoples of Korea and Vietnam. Referring to the ever deepening friendship between the two mills, she said: "The visit of the delegation of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill to our mill will cement further the militant friendship and solidarity between the two textile mills built on proletarian internationalism". The speaker praised highly the people of Vietnam and the workers of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill for the achievements they made in socialist construction under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh. Then she stressed that the Korean people deem it a sacred proletarian internationalist duty to support their brothers and sisters in Vietnam in the fight against American imperialism, the common enemy. She reminded the guests from Vietnam that the employees of the mill had a meeting on April 7 and all signed up as volunteers and expressed their wish to send their husbands, and sons and daughters to join the Vietnamese people in their just struggle. She continued: "We have all along maintained that the Vietnamese question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves."

She was followed by head of the delegation Nguyen Hew Zier, Vice-Chairman of the Party Committee of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill.

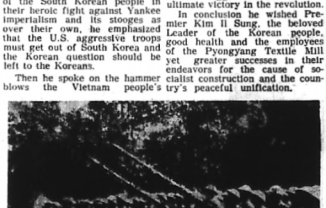
Expressing wholehearted thanks to the meeting for the warmest welcome, he said that he wished to convey to the entire employees of the Pyongyang Textile Mill the most cordial and fraternal greetings from all employees of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill.

He told the Pyongyang weavers that their counterpart at the Nam Dinh Textile Mill are trying their hardest to fulfil the 1965 plan under the slogan: "One will do quotas for two!" He said that their struggle was for the reinfication of their country and socialist construction and against the U.S. aggressors and their strawmen.

Pointing out that the Vietnam people and all the employees of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill always rejoice over achievements of the Korean people and the employees of the Pyongyang Textile Mill and over the successes of the South Korean people in their heroic fight against Yankee imperialism and its stooges as over their own, he emphasized that the U.S. aggressive troops must get out of South Korea and the Korean question should be left to the Koreans.

Then he spoke on the hammer blows the Vietnam people's armed forces are dealing at U.S. imperialism and their lackeys in both parts of their country. He said that the people of Vietnam are very grateful to the people of Korea for their active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

In conclusion he wished Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved Leader of the Korean people, good health and the employees of the Pyongyang Textile Mill yet greater successes in their endeavours for the cause of socialist construction and the country's peaceful unification.



Unit of Vietnamese people's armed forces

No More Secret

On April 28, the *Saigon Daily News* reported that South Korea is considering to dispatch additionally 10,000-20,000 soldiers to South Vietnam. All South Korean major papers headlined the report on April 29. Now the plot of the Pak Jung Hi horde to send additional division of troops is in the open.

When South Korean newspapermen asked the South Korean "Defence Minister" for further elucidation, he tried to deny the report at first. But, in the end, he quibbled: "It is still premature to speak about such a report." In the meantime the "chief of the Operations Planning Bureau" of the South Korean "Joint Chiefs of Staff" who went to Saigon several months ago to discuss the dispatch of soldiers with the South Vietnam puppets let the cat out of the bag. These are his words: "We are interested in sending additional troops to South Vietnam."

U.S. SIDE CASTIGATED

—At the 206th MAC meeting—

On May 3 the 206th meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission was held at the request of our side.

At the meeting Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Kuk, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against the April 28 intrusion into the North Korean air space of the U.S. "R.B.-47" military plane. The plane intruded into our air space above Sinchang and Sinwon, South Hamgyong Prov. hundreds of kilometres away from the Military Demarcation Line, on a reconnaissance mission, and it was downed in a self-defensive measure by a KPA air force unit.

General Pak stated that such an intrusion is not only a wanton violation of Paragraph 16 of the Korean Armistice Agreement but a criminal act endangering the armistice and peace in Korea, and, at the same time, an outright challenge to the Korean people. Moreover, he condemned this is an openly aggressive action taken as a part of the Pentagon's aggressive plan.

He declared that should the U.S. side repeat such an aggressive, hostile act, it will not escape due punishment every time, and the United States must bear the responsibility for all the grave consequences resulting from its military provocation. Our side also condemned the U.S. side for bringing into South Korea F-5" jet fighters, "Lance Hercules" ground-to-air missiles, and other new-type weapons in contravention of stipulations in the Armistice Agreement.

Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Kuk strongly demanded the U.S. side to admit its having unilaterally violated the obligations stipulated by Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement and apologize for it. He also demanded that the U.S. side ship out of S. Korea all the new-type weapons and war materials it has brought there and strictly abide by the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement to which it is a signatory.

On the same day, in connection with the U.S. violation of the Armistice Agreement, Maj. Gen. Pak sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

In his letter Maj. Gen. Pak, drawing the attention of the NNSC to the introduction by the U.S. side of new-type fighters and guided missiles into S. Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement, asked it to take due steps.

PYONGYANG

PYONGYANG is the capital of Korea, a country whose progress is symbolized by Chollima, a legendary steed of Korea that is said to be capable of covering a thousand leagues a day.

Pyongyang is the heart of the Korean revolution. It is the seat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With a History of 1,530 Years

Pyongyang has been a political, economic, cultural, military centre in Korea since A.D. 427 when it was made the capital of the Koguryo kingdom, one of the ancient kingdoms on the peninsula.

Old architectures and relics in the city tell of developed civilization in ancient Korea.

Pyongyang has a proud history of valiant struggle against foreign invaders. In 612 the people of Pyongyang beat back Sui's invasion army of 3,000,000 strong, and defeated Hideyoshi's hordes from Japan in 1592, and in 1866 sent an American pirate ship, S.S. General Sherman, to the bottom of the River Daedong.

The heroic fight of the Pyongyang people against the U.S. aggressors during the Korean war (1950-53) added a brilliant page to the history of the city.

Undaunted City

During the Korean war, the U.S. aggressors bombed the city then with a population of 400,000, over 1,400 times. They dumped nearly 430,000 bombs. The city was literally reduced to ashes. People lived in dugouts but they did not yield. Great valor and dauntlessness were displayed by the people in Pyongyang, and in all other parts of the country.

The people were confident of the victory in the war. In 1951 when the war was still raging, Premier Kim Il Sung called together architects to discuss the rehabilitation of the city after the victorious conclusion of the war. The Premier guided them in their work and took measures for training architects.

When hostilities ended, in Pyongyang, just as in all other parts of the country, people rolled up their sleeves to rebuild the war-devastated city. Schools, houses, public buildings kept rising at the "Pyongyang speed" they initiated.

To name a few, the Okryu bridge, 682 metres long and 28.5 metres wide, and the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, 35 metres high and with a total floor space of more than 30,000 square metres, were built in a little over one year each.

During the past ten years after the war more than 3,700,000 square metres of houses went up in the city, almost one five-story apartment house in every three days. In one year more than 20,000 flats were constructed.

A French journalist, who visited Korea in those days, remarked that the construction work in Pyongyang was a miracle, if there was one.

The Pyongyang people gave the lie to the "Voice of America" which gleefully said that "Pyongyang has been wiped off the face of the earth."

The city of Pyongyang, now with a total residential area three-times the pre-liberation days, has grown into a big, modern city. Modern tall buildings line the avenues with structures of classical Korean architecture here and there adding grandeur to the city. Two rivers, Daedong and Botong, run through the city and the picturesque Moranbong Hill is in its central part.

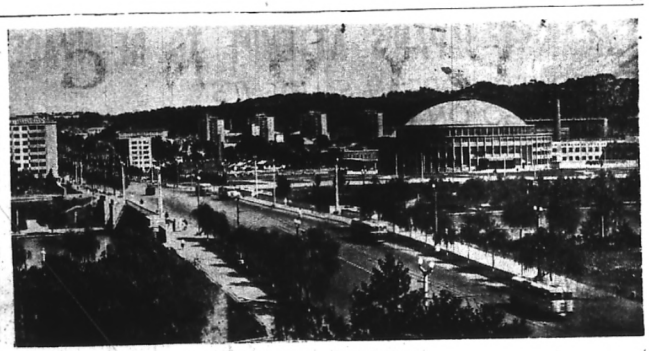
The city is the stronghold of the technical and cultural revolutions in the country. It is the seat of the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and many other scientific research institutions. It boasts of some 30 institutes of higher learning including Kim Il Sung University and more than 400 schools.

The city has scores of theatres and cinemas including the Grand Theatre and the Circus all built in the postwar years. Then there are the Moranbong Stadium and the Students and Children's Palace.

The Museum of Korean Revolution, the Historical Museum, the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation and the Museum of Fine Arts in the city speak of the history of the Korean people, their struggle and cultural heritages.

Pyongyang, once a commercial city, is now a big industrial centre of the nation. Among the many factories built in the city in the postwar years are the Electric Locomotive Plant, the Textile Mill, the Silk Mill and the Daily Necessaries Factory. At present the construction of a thermal power plant with a capacity of 400,000 kva is under way. When completed, the power plant will also serve as a part of the city's central heating system. Those leading heavy industrial establishments in Korea—Kangson Steel Works, Daean Electrical Machine Plant, Kiyang Tractor Plant and Hwanghae Iron Works—are located in the satellite towns of Pyongyang.

Today, a giant programme for building up Pyongyang, the capital of ever prospering Korea, is on. And the city of Pyongyang keeps marching ahead; it will become a yet greater metropolis.



New looks of west Pyongyang after the war

A residential quarter in Pyongyang

This was how Pyongyang looked when it was ravaged by U.S. imperialism during the Korean war

Changing Face of Pyongyang

A giant construction programme is on in Pyongyang; more plants and factories, houses and schools are to be built, river improvements are carried out, and new recreation grounds will appear.

One of the biggest projects on foot is the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station which will have a capacity of 400,000 kva. Upon completion, the new power station will give the city population more power as well as hot water for the central heating. Now pipes are being laid throughout the city.

The buildings No. 1 and No. 2 of Kim Il Sung University with a total area of 1,560,000 square metres and a total floor space of 300,000 square metres also are now under construction. The five to nine storeyed building No. 1 has gone up and work is started on the 100-metre-high 24-storeyed building No. 2.

Then in the eastern part of the city the river Mujin, some 30 kilometres long which empties itself into the Daedong is being embanked. The river will also become three times wider. When the project is completed, farms along the river will become completely protected from flood and the citizens will have a new recreation centre.

Housing construction and afforestation are making brisk headway as well. This spring alone hundreds of thousands of trees and flowering plants were planted in parks and along the streets.

Factory and office workers and government functionaries actively take part in building up Pyongyang.

The construction sites are always alive and the city changes its look from day to day.

RECREATION CENTRES IN PYONGYANG

As spring grows warmer, all recreation centres in Pyongyang—parks, pleasure grounds, and promenades—are crowded with the city dwellers. Pyongyang boasts of seven parks including Moranbong Park and Youth Park, six pleasure grounds including the Botonggang Pleasure Ground and the Daesongsan Pleasure Grbund. Then there are ten children's parks scattered in all parts of the city. Recreation centres are covered with luxuriant verdure—some 350 species of trees and over one thousand kinds of seasonal flowers. Almost all these centres were built in the postwar period. The Moranbong Park was the only park in the city before the country's liberation.

Korean-style pavilions and observation platforms are to be seen in all parts of the city, from where people can drink in beautiful sceneries of Pyongyang. The citizens are provided with ample recreation facilities also.

Moranbong Park covers more than 200 hectares, where dozens of pavilions and observation platforms are to be found. And some 40,000-metre-long paved roads wind Moranbong Hill. The Youth Park has an open-air theatre, a man-made waterfall, and a children's park. Besides, the park is equipped with recreation and sports facilities.

The Botonggang Pleasure Ground covering an area of 300 hectares has promenades 9.5 kilometres long along the Botong River both sides of which are planted with willows. In the compound are two boating grounds with hundreds of boats, two skating rinks, swimming pools, three ponds and five islets, and small zoos.

The Daesongsan Pleasure Ground on the outskirts of the city stretches over an area of more than 1,400 hectares with more than 40-ri-long roads winding up Mt. Daesong. There are many pavilions and observation towers. It has also a boating ground, ponds, then a zoo and a botanical garden with an area of 150 hectares each.

Needless to say, the Government, which makes it its supreme principle governing its activities to promote people's wellbeing, spent a huge sum of fund to build these parks and pleasure grounds, and the entire city devoted efforts to the construction.

Many new pleasure grounds will be built on the islets in the Daedong including the Nungna Islet and among Mt. Ryongak and Maram to provide the citizens with more recreation facilities.

A view of Pyongyang

WALKING ALONG THE DAEDONG

As the day gains on the night in the spring, more and more people are out on the promenades on both banks of the Daedong for an airing.

After the day at the office I often take a stroll, sometimes with friends, sometimes with family. In early spring, it seemed, the riversides were the home of gold-balled lilies. Now the fragrance of lilac sweetens the air. After lilac will come roses.

Whenever I take a turn about this promenade admiring the arising new Pyongyang on either side of the river I feel refreshed.

The luxuriant foliage of the trees on the banks recalls to my mind the early postwar days when we set out to reconstruct the ravaged city. Oh, how bad the city looked then!

I still remember . . . Then I wondered how many years it would take to rebuild the city. Would we ever live in modern houses? How long would we have to wait until the trees that we planted would give us the restful shade?

But those trees have grown, and how good they look on the lovely Daedong. It has been already seven years since we planted them. And what a seven years it has been for the country! So many great changes!

Today well-paved streets lined with tall buildings radiate in all directions, and a new bridge spans the Daedong. In Dokchon in the upper reaches of the river was built an automobile plant, in Kiyang down the river a tractor plant. From these plants came our first lorries and tractors. Then in Songrim near the estuary another blast furnace was built at the Hwanghae Iron Works. These are some of what we have done in these seven years along the Daedong. The blueprint the Workers' Party of Korea drew up for the city of Pyongyang in the early postwar days has been translated into reality.

Of course all our efforts were not in vain. Today we can say proudly that we have an independent national economy. We have built many modern cities, Pyongyang and others.

All this is a great asset to enriching our life further.

In our country people worry no more about food and clothing. Then there is not such a thing as tuition for them when they send children to school. If they get sick, free medical service is available to them.

Very often I see grandmothers strolling the promenade taking the hands of their grandchildren. And the children are so jolly. Somehow such scenes make me feel once again—ours is a life free from all cares!

Yes, we find happiness in what we have done.

Sitting on a bench under a thick willow tree on the bank of the Daedong, I cannot but take pride in the achievements we have gained. But I know the morrow will be better yet, and fresh zeal surges in me.

Botonggang Pleasure Ground

New buildings of Kim Il Sung University under construction

AGAINST JAPAN'S ATTEMPT TO RE-INVADE S. KOREA

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS GO ON FIGHTING

In the teeth of the cruel suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique the students of South Korea are continuing their struggle to smash the traitorous "Seoul-Tokyo talks".

According to news reports from Seoul, on May 1 more than 700 students of the Hungguk High School in Seoul went on a sit-down strike in protest against the Pak clique which expelled for no reason their classmates from school. On May 3 over 1,500 students of the Kwangju High School in South Cholla Province held a denunciation meeting where they lashed at the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks." The police rushed to the scene and encircled the school manyfold. But after a fierce battle the students broke through the police line and held demonstrations as scheduled.

In Seoul, on May 4 the students of the Liberal Arts and Science School for the Seoul University had got the campus a "rally to smash neo-imperialism" under the auspices of the school's "struggle committee to smash neo-imperialism." They held a "ceremony of smashing neo-imperialism." At the ceremony the students burned Geta (Japanese wooden clogs) with the Japanese flag painted on them, and trenchantly castigated the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists who are seeking to stage a comeback to South Korea.

The meeting adopted a declaration in which they denounced ing the traitorous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique that is bent on selling the country to Japanese imperialism, and urged the public to "chop off every claw of imperialist economic aggression".

The students of the Songgyungwan University held an indignation meeting to condemn the "South Korea-Japan talks." A 6-point resolution was upheld which was read in part: "We young people will defend with our blood the fishery line, the lifeline of one million fishermen, if the government refuses to do so."

Then they held memorial services for Kim Jung Bae, a patriotic-minded student who was killed in a demonstration by the Pak Jung Hi's police.

On May 6 and 7, students of the Kwangju High School were out again to fight. On May 8 more than 1,500 students held a denunciation meeting on the campus, before they rushed out to stage demonstrations on the streets.

The police wounded nearly twenty students and arrested about a dozen of them. But the angry students fought the police throwing stones at them, and they knocked down eight policemen.

In answer to the call of the students of the Kwangju High School, more than 150 students of the Chunnam College had a protest meeting on the campus where they burned a couple of Japanese flags and bitterly condemned the traitors. Then they joined in the demonstration. Later some 300 students of the Sarejio High School and over 100 students of the Sungil High School also joined the demonstrators.

On May 7 more than 1,000 students of the Sungil High School staged a demonstration. The policemen arrested more than 200 students and wounded several of them. The students fought them bravely, knocking down many policemen.

South Korean youth and students fighting to smash the Japanese imperialism's scheme for re-invasion of South Korea

WHERE TO ONE MILLION FISHERMEN?

Over 10,000 citizens of Pusan on May 4 held a meeting to condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique's traitorous acts. Demonstrations followed the meeting. People marched scattering handbills which read: "Where to one million fishermen?" and "Pak

regime, stop traitorous acts at once!"

Citizens of Mokpo, South Cholla Province, staged on May 3 a demonstration with placards reading "Scrap immediately all the agreements initialled at the South Korea-Japan talks!"

WORKERS' STRUGGLE MOUNTS IN SOUTH KOREA

According to the data released by the South Korean Office of Labour, the South Korean news agency *Hapdong Tongshin* reported there were 39 cases of labour dispute, involving some 28,600 workers, in South Korea in the first three months of this year.

Demands for higher wages and better working conditions were reported to have accounted for 70 per cent of the demands presented by the workers.

The South Korean dispatch said that the workers' living is going from bad to worse because while wages are frozen, the prices know no ceiling."

Some 400 miners of the Hwasun mine in Hwasun County, South Cholla Province, demanded the company on Feb. 12 to boost the wages by 50 per cent; workers of the Samhwa Milling Company presented the same demand on Feb. 16.

Now the hard-pressed South Korean workers are determined to fight for better conditions. The increasing cases of labour dispute are proof of this.

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS SAY "NO!"

According to Radio Seoul, on May 3 more than 200 indignant Koreans employed at the "U.S. Operation Mission", the U.S. agency for economic aggression in South Korea, went on a sit-down strike in protest against racial discrimination and personal abuse. They demanded an end to such practice at once, shouting slogans.

South Korean youth putting up a valiant struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, and the Pak Jung Hi clique. They shout: "We reject and declare null and void the initialled treaty between South Korea and Japan!" "Yankees, don't use small nations for your political end!" "Punish the man responsible for the removal of the fishery line!" and "Let's inherit the spirit of April 19!"

YANKEE SHOOTS A S. KOREAN WOMAN

Another case of American savagery.

On May 2, a Yankee soldier, Pfc. Brigit, of the 5th Regiment of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, shot a South Korean woman in Paju in Kyonggi Province, says a report from Seoul.

The shooting took place at 2:30 p.m. when the 24-year-old woman named Kim Ui Suk of Dangdong-ri village in Paju County went to the American soldier to call up a debt. Instead of paying his debt, the American devil buried abuse at her and in the end fired his gun at her face, injuring one of her eyes.

The victim is reported to be in a critical condition.

Such Yankee atrocity is constant occurrences in the South.

S. KOREA UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

When the U.S. Army occupied South Korea, the Wall Street bosses bragged that they would make out of South Korea a "showcase of freedom and prosperity." Twenty years have passed since then, and it is time for the people to have a look at their much-advertised showcases.

Showcase No. 1:

1,860,000 Children Go Hungry

According to a *Dongguang-Tongshin* dispatch on May 4, some 1,860,000 children in South Korea skip meals. Last April the figure was 1,023,000.

The *Kugje Shinbo* of April 16 wrote: "Pupils who come to school without meals would doze off or go home before the class is over. Particularly an increasing number of primary school children in the suburbs are staying away from school. They are home to help their poor families or go begging."

Showcase No. 2:

Victims of Malnutrition

It is a well-known fact that South Korea has 6-7 million jobless and part-time workers. But those who have jobs fare little better. Poverty and hunger often fell them while they are on the job.

South Korea's *Kugje Shinbo* reported on April 23 that a certain Kim teacher at the Higher Commercial School in Seoul, fainted and died while he was holding a class. It was learned later he and his family could hardly eat with the meagre salary what he used to earn – barely one third of the minimum living cost.

It was also reported that a certain Ju who was in charge of 3 C. class, Nambumin primary school, Pusan, died on March 27 while teaching his class.

Showcase No. 3:

The Fate of A Movie Star

On March 10 at 5th-ga, Jongro St., Seoul, there was a case of a former film actor dying in the gutter. Reporting the incident, the *Chosun Shinbo* wrote: "Pak Ru Wol, 62, a scenario writer and film star of yesteryears who devoted his whole life to the screen died at a street corner due to malnutrition."

Showcase No. 4:

High-speed Justice

"The Department of Summary Trial of the District Criminal Court in Seoul" announced, and boastingly too, that it tried no less than 388,358 cases last year. It means one case for every minute for twenty-four hours a day! Ordinarily, one would think entering the name of the accused would take longer than that. But this is justice a la Pak Jung Hi for you!

The judge casts a glance at the defendant, with the prompt pronouncement of "guilty." Bingo! The next case! According to Christian Radio in Seoul, there was no single case of acquittal.

All this boils down to one thing: In South Korea if one is accused by the police, it is just bad for him, and Heaven helps him!

It is by no means accidental that the number of prisons and gallows should increase rapidly in South Korea.

Showcase No. 5:

Plenty of Debts

How do matters fare in South Korea today? The land has become devastated; the economy has gone to the dogs; the people are groaning. But there is one thing zooming. Government debts! According to the data published by the South Korean Bank, the puppet regime owes to foreign countries alone no less than 278,300,000 dollars as of the end of last year! This is more than twice South Korea's foreign currency holding and an increase of 70,700,000 dollars over 1963.

Besides, the regime is indebted to the people to the amount of 56,000,000,000 won or as much as two-thirds of the current year's budget. The higher the government debt rises, the heavier the purse of Pak Jung Hi and his company becomes.

World Youth Support South Korean Students

The WFDY Executive Committee

At Accra, Ghana, recently an executive committee meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth League was held, where a resolution was adopted. Noting the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea and Japanese Government at the bidding of Washington entered the final stage in the "South Korea-Japan talks," the resolution read in part:

The committee of WFDY positively supports the heroic struggle of the South Korean students against the "South Korea-Japan talks," expresses militant solidarity with them, and strongly condemns the brutal suppression of them by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Committee insists that all treaties initialled between the Pak Jung Hi regime and the Japanese militarists should be declared null and void. The Committee holds that U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of aggression and war, the organizer of the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks," and the main obstacle to Korea's unification, must withdraw from South Korea at once.

International Union of Students

The Secretariat of the IUS sent the Student Council of Dongguk University in Seoul a letter of condolence with regard to the death of Kim Jung Bae, a student of the said school, who was mercilessly butchered while bravely fighting against the U.S. imperialists and criminal "Seoul-Tokyo talks."

The secretariat condemned the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that killed Kim Jung Bae. The letter stated as follows:

"We pay our respects to Kim Jung Bae and to the righteous and patriotic South Korean students who are fighting against the Pak Jung Hi clique, a U.S. tool. We wish to express our solidarity with you in your struggle for making the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea, against the 'South Korea-Japan talks' being rushed to an 'end at the instigation of U.S. imperialists, and for national liberation and Korea's unification without outside interference."

Soviet Union

The Soviet Students' Council flayed Pak Jung Hi's suppression of students. The C.C. of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea received a copy of a statement from the Soviet Students' Council. The statement denounced the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who ruthlessly murdered Kim Jung Bae who was out to defend the dignity of the country and nation.

It declared that the entire Soviet youth protest with burning indignation to the corrupt Seoul puppet regime against its barbarous suppression of the students' movement and demand they must stop such suppression and punishment of the arrested.

The statement expressed firm support for and solidarity with the S. Korean youth and students in their struggle against the traitorous policy of the puppet rulers and the U.S. machinations, and for the country's unification with no foreign interference, and for freedom and happiness.

China

The C.C. of the Chinese Communist Youth League and All-China Students' Federation sent a joint message to the Korean Socialist Working Youth League and the Korean Students' Committee. The message condemned suppression of the South Korean youth and students by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi regime.

It sharply denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the cruel suppression of the patriotic South Korean youth and students and the murder of a patriotic student, Kim Jung Bae.

The youth and students of China, the message concluded, will stand always on the side of the South Korean youth and students who have risen to save the country and nation.

Cuba

The Cuban Communist Youth League and the Cuban University Students Association issued statements upbraiding the "ROK-Japan talks."

The Students' Association in its statement said that the Yankee imperialists are doing everything to "legalize" the split of Korea and close the "ROK-Japan talks" at an early date. The talks, the message pointed out, aim at setting up a "North-east Asia military alliance" so as to intensify the U.S. aggression on Asia, a move which will menace gravely world peace.

It also stated that the savage oppression of the heroic South Korean students and the murder of Kim Jung Bae will only stir up the raging struggle of the students against Imperialist aggressive machinations. The message concluded expressing its firm support for and solidarity with the struggle of the South Korean brothers.

Czechoslovakia

The Students' Council of the Czechoslovak Youth League assured the Korean Students' Committee of its firm support to the Korean students' struggle against the "ROK-Japan talks."

It sent to the Korean Students' Committee a telegram vehemently protesting against the outrageous acts that the South Korean police committed on the demonstrators.

SUPPORT FOR DOMINICAN STUDENTS

The Korean Students' Committee recently sent a telegram to the Students' Federation of Dominica in support of the just struggle of Dominican students and youth.

Vehemently condemning the piratic aggression of U.S. imperialism against Dominica and demanding it to take at once its bloodstained hands off Dominica, the telegram wished the Dominican students and youth final victory in their just struggle.

Kenyan Women's Friendship Delegation Here

A Kenyan women's friendship delegation arrived here on May 7 to visit our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The ten-member delegation is led by Katherina Akumu Onyango, Women's Secretary of the Nyanza Regional Organization of the Kenya African National Union.

The Kenyan guests were met at the railway station by Chon Mun Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, Kim Hong Ok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, functionaries of the KDWU Central Committee and many women in the city.

OUR IMPRESSION ON DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Uria T. Simango
Leader of the Delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front

We come from Mozambique. We have been here for a week. During our stay we have had an opportunity of visiting places of interest, the capital of Pyongyang city, textile mills, heavy and light industry factories, fertile fields, museums, the Students and Children's Palace, and others. And we did everything to learn the brilliant history of this country and its economic, educational and cultural development.

Long before, we had heard and read about United States aggression in 1950 and destruction of the Pyongyang city. On our arrival we wanted to see what the Pyongyang city looked like. We expected to see ruins caused by the last two wars against the Japanese and the Americans. To our great astonishment, we found a modern and beautiful city with tall buildings on both sides of the Daedong River and many spacious avenues and streets, with happy and healthy citizens.

We asked our Korean friends how they had built such a happy and progressive society. Everyone gave us the same answer: That is due to the correct policy of the Workers' Party, to the dynamic leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, and to the spirit of unity and self-reliance. These, they told us, were the guiding principles throughout the struggle against Japanese imperialism, then against United States aggression between 1950 and 1953.

When we asked if there was any unemployed man in Korea, the answer was "No". It's true, there cannot be unemployment here.

In Panmunjom we expected to see South Korean soldiers. But we saw none American soldiers were on the other side of the military demarcation line! We were lucky enough to attend a conference of the Military Armistice Commission. One side of the Commission consisted of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but the other side, of Americans headed by a certain General William. The Korean side protested against the recent U.S. violation of the air space which resulted in shooting down an American spy plane. The Americans tried to build up some sort of excuse and the South Korean just sat there without a say. It was a sad situation.

One thing is clear. These South Korean puppets support U.S. aggression.

Seeing the South Korean high-ranking official sitting there that way we knew more clearly that the South Korean regime is not a government that represents the will of the people. Before our coming to Korea, we had read and heard about the South Korean students' protest against the Seoul-Tokyo talks. The people are against the talks. Now we are further convinced that the South Korean regime is just a puppet of the U.S. It does not represent the people. The South Korean people too want to see their country reunited peacefully. But in order to realize this, the U.S. soldiers should be made to leave South Korea. And we are sure the Koreans can solve the unification question by themselves without any bloodshed.

KOREAN POLITICAL AND PUBLIC FIGURES' DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

A delegation of political and public figures of our country left here on May 5 by air for the Soviet Union to attend the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Nazi Germany.

The four-member delegation is led by So Chol, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

KOREAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR THE UAR

A Government trade delegation of our country left here on May 5 by air to visit the United Arab Republic.

VICE-EDITOR-IN-CHIEF R.C. HOLLES OF *PEOPLE'S VOICE*, ORGAN OF THE CPNZ, ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

KOREAN SPORTSMEN LEAVE FOR RANGOON

A group of Pyongyang volleyballers and weightlifters led by Kim Sang Bok, Chairman of the Korean Volleyball Association, left here on May 8 for Rangoon to visit Burma at the invitation of the Volleyball Association and Weightlifting Association under the Physical Culture and Sports Committee of the Union of Burma

Rest Homes for the Working People

NOW the holiday homes and camping grounds throughout the country are bustling with jolly vacationers.

Holiday homes at Jinpo, on Wawu Island, at Songdan and Songjon began to receive vacationers early in April. Then early in May all other holiday homes and camping grounds in every part of the country opened their doors to holiday-makers.

Every year a great number of working people of the country enjoy their vacations at holiday homes, sanatoria, camping grounds, hotels at seaside, hotspring, mountain, lake and other resorts.

The working people of the country are entitled to a two- to four-week paid vacation a year.

For mothers, disabled soldiers, miners and fishing workers, special accommodations are made so that they can spend their vacations with their families.

The co-operative farmers go to holiday homes in winter.

All the vacation expenses including transportation are borne by the State.

Last year alone some 500,000 enjoyed their resort holidays at state expense. Songdowon is one of the most famous summer resorts in the country on the east coast. Now the Songdowon Holiday Home is being crowded with vacationers, lumberjacks from the forests of Mt. Baekdu and steelmen from the iron and steel works, among them.

Some 300 vacationers are now spending their holidays at the Jinpo Rest Home which last year accommodated about 3,000 holiday makers from different parts of the country.

The Songdowon beach in Wonsan is a noted seaside resort in Korea. In the pre-liberation years only the rich had access to it. But now a rest home for the working folk and a summer camp for the Young Pioneers are set up on this picturesque beach.

With a grove of verdant pines and lovely aronias now in full bloom, the beach is really a wonderful resort.

Surrounded by the pine trees, there stand the buildings of the rest home. Each of the four buildings—one of them three-story—is provided with enough recreation facilities.

On the extensive beach are numerous sunshades and people in swimming suits of varied colours. Boating, yachting and swimming contests are something the holiday makers go in for.

At the Young Pioneers' summer camp children spend their holidays joyfully, collecting insects and plants and having get-togethers.

The keepers of holiday homes, for their part, do their best to provide excellent facilities for the visitors. The Sukam Young Pioneers' summer camp, for instance, planted more than 10,000 trees this spring and provided itself with additional sporting goods and recreation facilities.

INDONESIAN PAPERS EXTOL KOREAN FILMS

Recently, a Korean film week was held in Djakarta in welcome of Premier Kim Il Sung's visit to Indonesia.

During the week several feature films were shown: *Defenders of Height 1211, A Spinner* and *Song of a Young Communist Leaguer.* And documentaries in technicolour—*Chollima Korea* and *The Bridge of Friendship* were also shown.

Judging from press reports, all these Korean films were well received by Djakarta citizens.

Indonesian papers devoted a good deal of space to Korean films. **Warta Bhakti** carried an article on the Korean films with several pictures of Korean movie stars. **Harian Rakjat** printed a long review on *The Bridge of Friendship.* **Nanyang Chouban** alloted half a page for *The Bridge of Friendship, Defenders of Height 1211* and *A Spinner.* **Bintang Timur** had an article on *Song of a Young Communist Leaguer.* Then **Sheng Huo Bao** in an article headlined "Flowering Korean Films" lauded the achievements the Korean screen had attained.

Under caption of "Heroic People, Heroic Height," **Api Revolusi** gave a long article on *Defenders of Height 1211.* It read: the U.S. aggressors threw in 130,000 foot soldiers and 1,000 aircraft to capture Height 1211. They desperately bombed and shelled turning the Height into a sea of fire. Nevertheless, the heroic Korean People's Army men, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," fought to the last drop of their blood, and finally led the war to victory by defending Height 1211. The film *Defenders of Height 1211*, shows the spirit of the age and gives a proper colour of the times. It convinces the viewers that the might of the people is invincible, and U.S imperialism and all the reactionary forces can be crushed.

The paper also praised the splend . acting of the cast which made the spectators see the heroism and optimism of the Korean people as well as the hardship that they had to go through before they were victorious. On *Defenders of Height 1211*, **Bintang Timur** commented that it was a film built on a simple theme of a battle story so expertly executed.

Api Revolusi wrote about the documentary film *Chollima Korea.* From the magnificent scenes of the well-organized mass gymnastics, the paper said, one could sense the collective-spirit of the Korean people. It lauded the work as an outstanding achievement, an embodiment of the collective talents and efforts of the Korean people.

On the technicolour documentary *The Bridge of Friendship*, the paper commented the Indonesian moviegoers were glad to see President Sukarno's visit to Korea and the most moving welcome that the Korean people accorded him. It was a real expression of friendship, the paper wrote, adding that it was a new page in the history of friendship between Korea and Indonesia. The paper concluded: No power is strong enough to undermine the militant relations of the two countries.

Movie

"ON THE PATH OF GROWTH"

(Part I)

— A NEW FEATURE FILM —

A new product of the Korean Feature Film Studio, "On the Path of Growth" depicts the process of political awakening of patriotic students in South Korea with the April 1960 uprising as the historical background.

Pak Jin Myong, hero of the film, is one of the self-supporting students of the Hanyang Medical College in Seoul.

The rulers of South Korea are set to turn the schools into a paradise for racketeers, and the students up.

Meanwhile, Lee Gyong Su, comprador capitalist and director of "Tongyang Trading Co," takes the post of chairman of the board of trustees of the Hanyang Medical College with the blessing of Anderson, an American. Cunning Lee Gyong Su giving some students even scholarships, does everything to deceive and win over the students. Now weak-minded Dong Hun is an easy victim. He implores Dr. Hye Gyong to go and see Lee Gyong Su for Jin Myong's release.

Jin Myong is thus released and resumes his study at college under the instruction of the underground organization to which he belongs. At the school he organises a "New Friend Society," a secret study group, through which many students are inspired to patriotic struggle.

Around this time university students in Seoul stage a mammoth anti-government demonstration. Jin Myong braving the police suppression march in the van of the columns of the demonstrators.

In the meantime Gyong Su with his master Anderson plots to buy over Dong Hun to break down the struggle waged by Jin Myong and other students. Dong Hun pleads with Jin Myong not to be in the marching columns but Jin Myong prevails upon Dong Hun. In the end, Dong Hun realizes what he was doing, and joins Jin Myong and other students. They march valiantly in the van denouncing the puppet rulers. But Dong Hun is shot by an agent of Gyong Su. Yet, this savagery cannot, does not, stop the students. On the contrary, the heroic struggle of the enraged students becomes more intensified and at last overthrows the puppet Syngman Rhee regime.

The enemy is crafty and stubborn. Now the enemy proclaims martial law and arrests and imprisons patriotic students. Jin Myong is in the hands of the police again.

Just before he is arrested, Jin Myong entrusts Yong Ae with the task he failed to perform, which she carries out faithfully. Through Jin Myong, Yong Ae comes to realise many things, and she is on the road of struggle.

Jin Myong, though in prison, does not cease his struggle.

The new feature film "On the Path of Growth" (Part I), through the hero Pak Jin Myong, shows how the conscientious intellectuals in South Korea take the road of revolution.

Pak Jin Myong, hero of the film, is one of the self-supporting students of the Hanyang Medical College in Seoul.

The rulers of South Korea are set to turn the schools into a paradise for racketeers, and the students into wage- a resolute fight against the schemes. In a battle with the police Jin Myong is wounded and brought to a hospital which is run by Hye Gyong, a woman doctor, who lives with her daughter Yong Ae. Dr. Hye Gyong reproaches the students with their "dangerous" activity, but she feels sympathy with the poor student and treats Jin Myong free of fee. During his hospitalisation Jin Myong makes acquaintance with Yong Ae. Thanks to the kindness of Dr. Hye Gyong and her daughter Yong Ae, Jin Myong recovers completely and leaves the hospital.

Soon after this, Jin Myong is sent down from the college due to his failure to pay "school contribution." Now he is a day labourer.

At this time, Ok Nyo, fiancee of Dong Hun, Jin Myong's closest friend and fellow boarder, comes to Dong Hun to help him finish his studies. With the self-sacrificing help of Ok Nyo and Jin Myong Dong Hun goes on with his schooling.

Jin Myong, on his part as a labourer, sees clearly the social contradictions which he could not realize when he was in school. He experiences the miserable life of the working class.

Especially after he comes into close association with Tae Su and Chol Gyu, both railway porters, Jin Myong begins to see things in a proper light; eventually he takes the lead in a strike.

At the bidding of the employer the police arrests him. In prison Jin Myong is put to severe torture. Patriots sharing the same cell with him give kind words and cheer him up.

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